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Bally Paper, one year, in advance.....	1.50
" six months, ".....	.40
" three months, in advance, ".....	.25
" one month, ".....	.75

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

## EDUCATION.

By the constitution of our State, the Governor is required from time to time to give to the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such in as he may deem expedient.

Before proceeding to the discharge of this duty, imposed by the constitution, it is proper that I state and do in behalf of the people of the State, I should make due acknowledgment to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the many blessings and privileges He has bestowed upon us, and invoke His continued guardianship over our State and nation.

For the last six years, gentlemen, we have been struggling to repair and rebuild the fabric of the State, which were washed and shattered in a most calamitous struggle with the general government. It will answer no good or useful purpose to enter upon the causes which brought on this collision. Every one has his own opinion on the subject, and instead of endeavoring to open afresh the bleeding wounds, or to review the memories of the past, it behoves us all to throw

the mantle of oblivion over our differences, and devote our energies to raising up our beloved old commonwealth from the low estate into which she has fallen—to place her upon the sound foundation before her constituents would be surrendered to bona fide purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality was questioned—farther than this the General assembly, in my opinion, cannot go.

In considering the important and momentous problem of the public debt, the following questions present themselves:

1st. What is the actual amount for which the State in equity and good conscience is liable?

2d. This amount being ascertained, are the people of the State able to pay the annual interest on the same, regularly and promptly?

3d. If theoretically able, are they in their present condition of poverty and depression willing to submit to the sacrifice required?

4d. Supposing that the people are either not able or not willing to pay the interest on the public debt for which they are justly liable, what shall be done? Shall we do nothing, or endeavor to effect an honorable settlement with the public creditors?

With regard to the first question, as to the actual amount for which the State is justly liable; in my judgment this cannot be ascertained without investigation by able financiers and business men—men trained to weigh evidence and of discernment sufficient to detect fraud.

As to the second question: I remark that the report of the auditor shows that the people of the State are in such a state of depression that the total valuation of real and personal property will not exceed \$121,000,000. The immense natural resources of the State are admitted, and if properly developed the taxation necessary to pay the interest on a much larger debt would be a light burden. The low valuation above stated shows that the annual profits from this property is small. To pay this interest and support the State, and county governments, as well as to provide for the education of our children, to secure the payment of our debts, owing by counties to towns, in which in many instances is being enforced by the courts, will be such a large percentage of the income of our people, that I am forced, reluctantly, to conclude that they cannot bear the necessary taxation without being deprived of their property, and in some cases of even the necessities of life.

If I am correct in supposing that the people are generally honest, Repudiation directly is far from their thoughts. Any such action will be in the last degree painful and revolting to them. Their evident unwillingness at this time, arises from their belief that they are unable to pay.

Whether right or wrong, in this opinion, they are honestly determined, I think, on this question. If I am correct in judging the public mind, then the public creditor has no means of enforcing the satisfaction of his debt by law. The State cannot be sued by him; but even if it were otherwise, all legal process against large communities, unanimous in resisting, would be vain.

The experience of creditors of single counties in the northwest and elsewhere, shows that it is difficult and costly to recover satisfaction out of a single county in a State. If all the counties are in the same mind and threatened with the same exactions, such recovery will be utterly impracticable. Others could not be found to enforce the process of the courts, and even if enforced, the recovery would be valueless. Not only in America, but in despotic countries, the settled will of the people will always prevail against the theories and technicalities of law, however supported by precedent—just as in the late war we found the courts always deciding law to be unconstitutional, yet the people, through the legislature, in defiance of the courts, managed to stay the collection of debt.

The only remedy which the public creditor can possibly make available, as to the legality of which I express no opinion, is the enforcement, through the courts, of the provisions of such charters of various railroads companies in which the State owns stock, at subject the stock held by the State, and all dividends thereon, to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the benefit of such companies. In the case of the North Carolina railroad company, the Circuit Court of North Carolina, has already decided to subject the dividends declared by the company on the stock belonging to the State, to the payment of interest on the bonds of the State issued for the benefit of that corporation. It is said to be in contemplation to ask the Court to order a sale of stock held by the State sufficient to reimburse to the bondholders the dividends heretofore paid into the public treasury.

I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly whether it is not proper to order a sale of all the stocks owned by the State, to its ministers, and their hands upheld and strengthened, there will be no peace, prosperity or real happiness among our people. What greater good, then, can you accomplish than to strive by wise and prudent legislation, divesting yourselves of all party prejudices, to put down and entirely exterminate all unlawful combinations, by visiting upon offenders such a measure and such a certainty of punishment as will deter them from further prosecuting their nefarious purposes, and give to the law-abiding class of our people assurance of protection in the enjoyment of their liberties and rights, both of property and person? Do this, and in a very short time immigration will begin to flow to our State; our waste places will be built up; our soil will grow with the rich products of the earth; our deserts will be covered with trees; and our whole people will dwell together in such unity as becomes a civilized and christian community.

I desire, gentlemen, in an especial manner to call your attention to the education-

course they should not be recognized unless it shall be proved that their proceeds were applied to building our railroads.

The fifth class stand on the same footing as the second, but they were sold, probably, at a lower average price.

The bonds of the sixth class were sold, nearly all of them, at ruinous rates—many bringing only from ten to thirty cents in currency. Very many were sold under circumstances which ought to have put prudent men on their guard—sold in a reckless and gambling manner, so that it was plain to the most unwaried that the agent of the company to which they were issued was not acting with fidelity to the interests of his principal—besides many were disposed of after the General Assembly, by the act of January, 1870 gave notice to the world that they had ordered the return of said bonds, and that future sales of them would be voided—and lastly, a large number, according to a report made by a committee of the House of Representatives, were sold without the certificates required by law.

The seventh class, I am of opinion, the State cannot recognize, but it is shown by property purchased with the proceeds of these bonds, such property might be surrendered to bona fide purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality was questioned—farther than this the General assembly, in my opinion, cannot go.

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# Wilmingt<sup>o</sup>n Journal

WILMINGT<sup>o</sup>N, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

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## RATE OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.

Special Notices will be charged \$2.00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

ing thousands might have been enticed to our State in the years that are past, but no vigorous or well-directed effort was made by our ancestors to induce them to come, and now they are lost to us forever. Let not these things be said of us, but let us resolve to develop the boundless resources of our State, and make North Carolina a brilliant gem in the galaxy of the great States which composed our glorious Union.

What we most need is capital. Our condition for a long time will remain as it is, unless we see words of encouragement, cordial in their widest sense, to those abroad to invite them to come, assuring them that we wish them to make their homes in our midst, that our laws shall protect them, and that no invasions distinction shall be made to their social or political prejudice.

The Northern and Northwestern States are straining every nerve and making every exertion to allure to their borders every immigrant who comes to the United States. The most tempting offers are made to induce them to make their homes in the far West. Free gifts of land and free transportation are constantly tempting the masses to follow in the wake of those who have preceded them, and the result is that thousands of good men are flocking to those States, while very few, comparatively speaking, are taking up their abode in North Carolina.

At the last session of the General Assembly the office of Commissioner of Immigration was established, and a gentleman well qualified for the position was selected to fill it. His duties were not defined, nor is he required to make a report of his operations. I have learned that his efforts induce immigration to our State, considering the small means at his command, have met with considerable success. Under the act of Assembly, Assistant commissioners have been appointed in England, Scotland, France and Germany, by means of whom a foundation has been laid upon which to build up good results for the Board. It seems better to realize even small part of what they are actually worth, than to continue longer a policy which has been demonstrated to be an expensive failure. For the first place the cause of education can never be in greater need than now, of the funds which might be derived from their sale; and in the second place, it is more probable that the amount which might be realized from them now, would, if simply placed at interest, exceed any sum they will probably bring hereafter, (just as the quarter of a million of dollars, which has already been expended on them, would by this time have amounted to a much larger sum than we shall ever be able to realize from them,) and in the third place is to be considered the indirect benefit hitherto pursued, not only entirely valueless as a source of revenue for purposes of trouble and expense to the Board. It seems better to realize even small part of what they are actually worth, than to continue longer a policy which has been demonstrated to be an expensive failure. 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From the Salem Press.  
CONSPIRACY AGAINST HON. JAS. M. LEACH.

#### ITS IGNOMINIOUS FAILURE.

On Monday evening last, during U. S. Marshal J. H. Moore arrived here, accompanied by five citizens of Thomasville, Davison, etc., two of whom, W. T. Moore and John T. Hambrick, were charged with being officers of the "White Brotherhood," and engaged in a conspiracy to incite civil war and obstruct the laws of the country. The other two, A. R. Bowens and A. M. McLay, were brought along as witnesses for the government, and that third witness for the government, Henry Walker, Jr., being already here. The prosecution was instigated by W. F. Henderson and others, for purposes which will appear in the sidebar.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the examination was held in the Court House at Winston, before U. S. Commissioner John P. Vest, U. S. District Attorney Starbuck appearing for the prosecution, and Col. Jas. Masters for the defense.

After a few preliminaries, the prosecution placed upon the witness, said A. R. Bowens, who being sworn, deposed: "Was a member of the White Brotherhood, near Thomasville, in the 1st of March or first of April, 1870. Was initiated in the words: 'Did not remember who initiated him. Did not remember the first oath recited by Mr. Starbuck, but to the last.' The object of the organization was to put conservative men in office.

Cross-examination.—Was promised by W. F. Henderson, "that if I came here to testify, I should not suffer. Something like a barrel of whiskey belonging to me, had been seized by Henderson, and I had been indicted for a violation of the revenue law. This indictment was to be dropped if I testified." About one-half of the members of the organization were radicals—some of them slave-holders, never heard of any one being molested, Understood the object to be to get Conservative into office. The organization was in existence only about two months. Was disbanded about the last of May, 1870, and have never met since. Would never have testified had not I received the promise from Henderson that I should be let off from the whisky indictment. Was in camp when J. W. Thomas brought Gen. Leach to us. There has been no meeting since that night to my knowledge. I did not hear Gen. Leach take any obligation, but heard him, after he had been there a short time, advise us to disband, as the organization was illegal. In pursuance of this advice we never again assembled. I afterwards heard that he had written a letter inquiring if we had disbanded, but we had disbanded already. Had no purpose to violate the laws of the United States or of this State. Col. Henderson said he was after Gen. Leach; that he wanted to break him down; that I and my friends should not be hurt, as he was after Leach on us. No Republican had been arrested, but about one-half of our members belonged to that party."

THE SOUTHERN DEAD.

Oration by General Jubal Early.

The annual oration before the Survivors' Association of South Carolina, delivered last Friday evening at the Baptist Church in Columbia, by Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early, has been published in full in the Columbia Phoenix by authority of the Survivors' Association, and is well worth perusal. After a review of the principal events of the war, General Early said:

"No man could look upon that scene at Appomattox Courthouse, and for a moment, it is his heart, that the followers of Robert E. Lee were traitors or rebels. But my comrades the 'victor' or 'the occasion' had not the remotest conception of the true meaning of the word 'magnanimity' much less of the sentiment. Talk of Grant's magnanimity on that occasion, in conceding the terms that he did to General Lee's demands! I shout the idea. General Lee went to interview with the firm resolve to cut his way out with the small remnant left, if terms were not granted him deemed honorable in war. Grant saw the blue mountains not far off—he had sad experience of what that little army was capable—he was afraid General Lee might make his way into those mountains, and then he would lose the supreme glory of terminating the war by the surrender to him of his great antagonist, and he granted the terms, without which he could not have presumed that surrender."

"Call you this magnanimity? But it is said he prevented General Lee from being prosecuted for treason. He had, then, fortunately for him, a mentor who forced the idea into his dull brain, that his own honor and glory were in some way connected with that matter, in maintaining the parole of General Lee and his soldiers, and he acted in accordance with the suggestions made to him. That mentor has since gone, and what has been his course, as the head of a powerful Government towards General Lee and his followers? Compared to what had been done to our people, it would have been mere to have hung all our leaders, civil and military, and then granted peace and amnesty to the masses. Jeffreys, himself, could not have devised more exquisite torture and cruelty than had been inflicted on all our people."

The oration concluded as follows:

"We must and will preserve, green and fresh, the memories of our dead heroes, while the noble and true women of the South will continue, from year to year, to strew flowers on their graves, and teach their fair daughters to perpetuate the pious custom; and we will adhere to the principles for which Lee, Sidney Johnston and Jack on fought and died. To show to all ages, that we were not unworthy to be the soldiers of our great leaders, let us rear a monument or monuments to them, which shall tower towards the heavens, and testify, for all time, that the men who were true to them in life did not abandon them in death. Such monuments are not necessary to perpetuate their fame, for that is as wide as the bounds of civilization, and will be as enduring as the mountains, and hills and plains, and valleys, and rivers of their own well beloved South. It is to ourselves that we owe the duty of furnishing an enduring witness of our fidelity to our cause and the memory of our great leaders."

"My comrades, might and wrong cannot always prevail—a just and righteous God rules above and over all; and however gloomy and dark everything may now appear around us, I have a firm and abiding faith that the time is coming when it will be a higher and more honorable title for a man to be able to say: 'My ancestors were the gray, and fought in the same great struggle for right to which Robert E. Lee, Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson devoted themselves, than to any secret political society. Thomas approached me a second and a third time, and said he wanted me to give him my opinion, as a lawyer and a friend, of a new organization which combined the good qualities of all the others. He said he had a male to ride himself, but would get a horse for me. I told him that upon these conditions I would go and give him my opinion, but that I was opposed to all secret political organizations. As we went along, we arrived at a certain point on the road, near Thomasville, when a man approached and commenced repeating something which I posed was intended to be an obligation. I discovered it was Mr. McCrary. I stopped him in the midst of his utterances, objected, and said I would take no obligation. I then turned, and indignantly said to Thomas, 'You have tricked and deceived me,' and Thomas replied 'I don't ask you to join it if you are not willing; I only want your opinion as a lawyer and a friend.' After some conversation, I advised them to disband at once and never

assemble again, as the organization was not only wrong in itself, but in violation of law. In a few days thereafter I wrote a letter to Thomas, asking if they had followed my advice and had disbanded; and if they had not to disband immediately. Thomas subsequently told me the letter was unnecessary, as they had disbanded in pursuance of my advice given the night I was there. Moore was present on that night, but Hambrick was not. Thomas said this was an independent organization, combining the good elements of the Union League and Knickerbocker, and was intended to get good, honest men of both parties into office.

Gen. Leach was not cross-examined by District Attorney Starbuck, who arose and said that he was glad that Gen. Leach had been vindicated by the proofs, and that the Republican party owed him a debt of gratitude for his services. Henry Walker, Jr., being already here, the prosecution was instigated by W. F. Henderson and others, for purposes which will appear in the sidebar.

The counsel on either side saw it was unnecessary to make any arguments, and submitted the case to the Commissioner, who dismissed the warrants and discharged the defendant Hambrick and Moore.

The decision of the Commissioner was received with great satisfaction by the assembled crowd, and it was with some difficulty that order could be restored.

After the Court had adjourned, General Leach arose, requested the crowd to remain a few moments, and then read strong affidavits from men of standing, both of the Conservative and Republican parties, who had been members and were present at the only meeting Gen. Leach ever attended, and which affidavits fully corroborated his statements and testimony. These affidavits were duly authenticated, and were submitted to us for our inspection. Gen. Leach is willing to submit them to the examination of any citizen.

Thus ends the famous conspiracy of a few restless radicals to injure the well-won reputation of H. N. James M. Leach. The very wretches they expected to use against him, were turned against themselves, and if we are not mistaken, the evidence elicited will be the instigator of the prosecution and main spring of the conspiracy, in a very insidious and dangerous position. Gen. Leach was triumphantly vindicated—the prosecuting U. S. District Attorney was compelled to make a public acknowledgment of that fact—and during the evening received the cordial congratulations of numerous friends. Many of the radicals, whose hearts had been beating high with the hope that their powerful and feared opponent had at last been entangled in their toils, looked gloomily enough even the unexpected development that shattered their expectations, and added fresh laurels to the brow of the intrepid victim.

THE SOUTHERN DEAD.

Oration by General Jubal Early.

The annual oration before the Survivors' Association of South Carolina, delivered last Friday evening at the Baptist Church in Columbia, by Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early, has been published in full in the Columbia Phoenix by authority of the Survivors' Association, and is well worth perusal. After a review of the principal events of the war, General Early said:

"No man could look upon that scene at Appomattox Courthouse, and for a moment, it is his heart, that the followers of Robert E. Lee were traitors or rebels. But my comrades the 'victor' or 'the occasion' had not the remotest conception of the true meaning of the word 'magnanimity' much less of the sentiment. Talk of Grant's magnanimity on that occasion, in conceding the terms that he did to General Lee's demands! I shout the idea. General Lee went to interview with the firm resolve to cut his way out with the small remnant left, if terms were not granted him deemed honorable in war. Grant saw the blue mountains not far off—he had sad experience of what that little army was capable—he was afraid General Lee might make his way into those mountains, and then he would lose the supreme glory of terminating the war by the surrender to him of his great antagonist, and he granted the terms, without which he could not have presumed that surrender."

"Call you this magnanimity? But it is said he prevented General Lee from being prosecuted for treason. He had, then, fortunately for him, a mentor who forced the idea into his dull brain, that his own honor and glory were in some way connected with that matter, in maintaining the parole of General Lee and his soldiers, and he acted in accordance with the suggestions made to him. That mentor has since gone, and what has been his course, as the head of a powerful Government towards General Lee and his followers? Compared to what had been done to our people, it would have been mere to have hung all our leaders, civil and military, and then granted peace and amnesty to the masses. Jeffreys, himself, could not have devised more exquisite torture and cruelty than had been inflicted on all our people."

The oration concluded as follows:

"We must and will preserve, green and fresh, the memories of our dead heroes, while the noble and true women of the South will continue, from year to year, to strew flowers on their graves, and teach their fair daughters to perpetuate the pious custom; and we will adhere to the principles for which Lee, Sidney Johnston and Jack on fought and died. To show to all ages, that we were not unworthy to be the soldiers of our great leaders, let us rear a monument or monuments to them, which shall tower towards the heavens, and testify, for all time, that the men who were true to them in life did not abandon them in death. Such monuments are not necessary to perpetuate their fame, for that is as wide as the bounds of civilization, and will be as enduring as the mountains, and hills and plains, and valleys, and rivers of their own well beloved South. It is to ourselves that we owe the duty of furnishing an enduring witness of our fidelity to our cause and the memory of our great leaders."

"My comrades, might and wrong cannot always prevail—a just and righteous God rules above and over all; and however gloomy and dark everything may now appear around us, I have a firm and abiding faith that the time is coming when it will be a higher and more honorable title for a man to be able to say: 'My ancestors were the gray, and fought in the same great struggle for right to which Robert E. Lee, Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson devoted themselves, than to any secret political society. Thomas approached me a second and a third time, and said he wanted me to give him my opinion, as a lawyer and a friend, of a new organization which combined the good qualities of all the others. He said he had a male to ride himself, but would get a horse for me. I told him that upon these conditions I would go and give him my opinion, but that I was opposed to all secret political organizations. As we went along, we arrived at a certain point on the road, near Thomasville, when a man approached and commenced repeating something which I posed was intended to be an obligation. I discovered it was Mr. McCrary. I stopped him in the midst of his utterances, objected, and said I would take no obligation. I then turned, and indignantly said to Thomas, 'You have tricked and deceived me,' and Thomas replied 'I don't ask you to join it if you are not willing; I only want your opinion as a lawyer and a friend.' After some conversation, I advised them to disband at once and never

The Charlotte Democrat says: We are gratified to learn that Prof. C. H. Phillips, of Davidson College, (who has been confined to bed for a long time,) is somewhat improved, but still lies in a critical condition. His death would be a great loss to the State as well as to Davidson College. We long since learned to love and admire Prof. Phillips, and hope his life may be spared. Although not a native of the State, he is a devoted friend to North Carolina, and highly appreciated by all North Carolinians.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We hear complaints that the agricultural monthly says too little about the culture of tobacco. It is more probable that Charlotte will be a great tobacco depot in less than ten years. Gaston, Lincoln, Cleveland, Catawba and other counties west of the river, are finding the tobacco crops the best paying of all.

With the exception of a short time in Los Angeles, the Union Pacific Railroad Company now owns every rod of railroad now in California.

From the Charlotte Southern Home, we learn that the train from Cherryville, on Friday, brought down over two hundred additional victims of the malady of Legion and the captain of the Scoggins gang, who will reach the State Capital in time to observe Grant's Thanksgiving Day.

North Carolina has had on the Bench a Gaston, a Murphy, a Bidger, a Ruffin and a Nash, but never a Logan before. A prominent Philadelphian, on a visit to Charlotte, and well known to the city, said that he could go out in the streets and make a man of mud that would be fit for a judge and a lae.

MOLASSES.—The market is well supplied with all descriptions, and we report a fair business doing in time.

POUNDS.—In moderate receipt, and sells at 25c cents for chickens, and 20c/40 cents for grown fowls.

SUGAR.—Only a light inquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at \$2 75c/\$2 25 for Common, and \$4 50c/\$4 25 for Contract.

WOOD.—The stock in market is very light, and the market is nearly bare of ash and oak. Sales are being made at flats from \$3 25c/\$3 25 per cord for Pine. Receipts for Ash and Oak would bring from \$5 to \$10 by the quantity.

LIME.—Is good stock, and sells in the small way from \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel.

BEEF.—The market is quite bare and receipts will bring 40c/45 cents per bushel by the quantity.

IRON BANDS AND TIRES FOR COTTON.—The market is fairly supplied, and sales are being made from store at 50c/60 cents each, as quantity and quality.

FLOUR.—The stock of all grades is fully fair. Northern and Western brands are in good request. There is only a small demand existing from the trade, which is being supplied from store at figures given in our table.

CORN MEAL.—Good stock and fair demand, though not equal to last year. Sales are being supplied from store at \$2 60c/\$2 75 per bushel, with a few cents extra.

POTATOES.—The demand for Irish is light, and is being supplied from store at \$2 60c/\$2 75 per bushel, with a few cents extra.

PEANUTS.—We have nothing new to report since our last, the market remaining unchanged. The stock of Sides and Shoulders (North Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at \$9 50c/bushel for ham.

SAUSAGES.—We have nothing new to report since our last, the market remaining unchanged. The stock of Sides and Shoulders (South Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at \$9 50c/bushel for ham.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871.

Premium List.

In addition to the published Premium List, Mrs. H. P. Russell, of this city, received the premium for best specimen of Roen Ducks.

Mrs. J. B. McLeahan received the award for Rustic Masonic Work.

The New York *Triumph* and indeed all the representative journals of Northern Radical sentiment, justly approve the declaration of martial law and suspension of habeas corpus in South Carolina, gloat over the arrests that are being so cruelly and wantonly made, urge the Executive to further outrages, and invoke all vengeance upon the heads of the victims of Federal license. May it not be that, some day or other, they will be themselves in the woful case of the conjurer, mentioned by Coleridge, who, with infinite zeal and pains, called up the devils to do something for him? They came at the word, throning about him, groaning and howling, and dancing, and whisking their long tails in diabolical glee; and when they had accomplished his bidding, he said: "I pray you, my friends, be gone down again!" At which the devils, with one voice, replied—

"Yes, yes! we'll go down! we'll go down! But we'll take you with us to sink or to drown!"

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* indulges in a heartless and insulting caricature of the helpless and suffering people of some counties of South Carolina, who are now being ridden down and trodden down under the heel of lawless military despotism. It seeks to travesty, with brutal glee at the oppression and cruelty which so naturally and strongly develop the feeling, the tender emotion of the human heart—martial affection. It speaks of "their (the people's) gross ignorance of law and its consequences, and, above all, the devoted attachment these poor devils have for their pretty-faced wives and gay-trotting children," and adds:

There is no people in the world among whom the martial passion is so strong and so absolute in its fidelity. They cannot be driven from home, or if hunted down in neighborhood vendettas, they "run in the bush," and creep to their safe retreats, and have done so for centuries. But they know neither religion nor the alphabet. The only school in which they have ever been trained is that of violence, and law has no means to restrain the power of a master of martial power, when the lawyers understand. They are more human animals, so far without a conscience that they can hardly be said to know what is a crime.

If it were true that the unfortunate people, thus harried and persecuted, were of the ignorant and besotted condition described, it would still be to their credit that, in moral and conjugal fidelity, at least, they rise superior to the vaunted civilization and refinement, the Pharisaeal morality, of some other localities. But, as the Baltimore *Sun* justly observes, these infamous remarks are applied to the people of a large section of South Carolina, formerly wealthy, and bearing themselves with noble fortitude under accumulating misfortunes,—whose free-handed, elegant and graceful hospitality the best travelers from the North were once fervid in acknowledging!

Colts of the Empire.

As we have heretofore stated, we think that all the indications point to the certain renunciation of the present military President. Grant, himself, hints at any other possibility; while his organ virtually defies opposition.

Grant having thus determined to be renominated, the organ aforesaid says that it will require not less than ten thousand Federal troops, distributed through the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in those States in 1872. The excuse for an increase of the standing army—that foe of Republican government and badge of Empire—is invented by Grant's present war upon the helpless people of South Carolina. The army increased, it will be easy to control nominating Conventions, as Grant did the Republican Convention at New Orleans by cannon and bayonets. The same instrumentalities will be effective in controlling ballot boxes. The people of the country at large, have lost the spirit of their fathers, that these startling developments seem not to impress or move them.

The University.

With regard to the University of the State, a principal estimation of its value is that it is in many embassies, for which, as far as I can judge, the present board of trustees are in no wise responsible. The principal debt, amounting to about \$1,000,000, which had been due, and a mortgage was to secure the sum before they came into office, in 1868, the patronage of the institution had been reduced to less than one hundred students. Prior to this time, however, the property of the institution had been lost by unfortunate investments. Until the institution is relieved from debt, and its property from incumbrance, there can be but little hope of its success or stability. My opinion is that the first and fairest effort was made by the University from the condition in which it was found at the close of the late war. This met with little or no favor from the class of persons by whom it was made, and they have not, and still others in their efforts to buy up the public opinion, been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and by violent appeals through a partisan press. Those who would have patronized the University, in the past, have come. The young were deterred from entering its halls, and parents very naturally hesitated to compel the attendance of their sons; and now the cause of their failure is imputed by some to the trustees and faculty.

The foregoing is an extract from the message of Gov. Caldwell to the Legislature, and it is obnoxious to the loyal maxim, "supresso veri, suggesto falso." Does Gov. Caldwell really believe that there is an intelligent man in North Carolina who would agree with him in assigning as the true causes of the destruction of the University those which he enumerates? What do Chief Justice Pearson and Mr. Lassiter, two of the Trustees, whose sons, we believe, have been at Princeton, say to it? Those who would have patronized it were threatened with social ostracism!

What a sentence to be found in Governor's Message! (By the way, why have't those who complain of "threats" of this kind, ostracised the threateners?) But, without asking the Governor for the evidence on which he bases his wretched allegation and admitting the truth of it, why was it so? Did the Alumni and friends of the University refuse to send their sons there and "threaten" other

people with social ostracism because their venerable Alma Mater was in debt and its property encumbered? Would not that have furnished an additional stimulus to them to send their sons there, if they were able, and there was no serious obstacle in the way?

Ah! but, says His Excellency, "public opinion has been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations and by violent appeals through a partisan press." Without asking the Governor whether he alludes to the frantic appeals of President Pool (oh!) for students—somebody, anybody, to go there and drink freely out of that Pierian spring without money and without price; or to the infamous publications made by his party friends in and out of the Board of Trustees—such as the "Legislative Address" and certain articles in the Raleigh *Standard*—but, assuming that he refers entirely to the editorials and communications which have appeared in relation to the University, in the Conservative papers of the State, we would like to know if the mere naked facts, in the history of that murdered institution, are not of themselves sufficient to have produced the state of things complained of without the aid of "unscrupulous misrepresentation," or "violent appeals" through any channel?

The late President, Gov. Swain, was not the equal of D'Israeli, but the step down from him to Sol. Pool was enough to break the neck of any institution in the land. And, as to the Trustees, when the present Board was substituted for that glorious body of the trust and best men of the State who were kicked out in order to make room for them, the doom of the University was sealed. It was because the University was degraded in every way that the people would not support it, and for no other reason; and just so long as it continues to be so, they will continue to send their sons elsewhere to be educated. Indeed, with the exception of McIver, the late corps of "professors" could not educate anybody. That thing was out of the question, and, if it had not been so melancholy a subject the status of the University would have been very ridiculous. Gov. Caldwell ought to be ashamed to try to shift the responsibility for this disgrace from the shoulders of his friends, who are the real criminals, to the backs of the true people of the State. It is a gross injustice. More than this it is a gross insolence to call the people to task for not patronizing an institution for which, so long as it remains in its present hands, they have a sovereign control.

The Governor does make one recommendation, however, which we heartily endorse, viz: that the University shall be closed until more prosperous times. Yes, let the worn steps, the wide corridors and the stained walls reverberate no more with the jocund sounds that were heard there for three-quarters of a century, but let silence wrap her mantle around them until "more prosperous days," and may God send that season soon.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., of NORTH CAROLINA.—On Thursday last, 23d inst., at Goldsboro', N. C., the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of N. C., was reorganized, and the following officers installed by D. D. G. S. Wm. L. Smith, of the Grand Lodge of the United States:

R. A. Watson, of Tarboro'; M. W. G. Patriarch.

Philip Theim, of Raleigh. M. E. H. Priest.

W. J. Yopp, of Wilmington. R. W. G. Warden.

A. McCabe, of Tarboro'. R. W. G. J. Warden.

R. J. Jones, of Wilmington. R. W. G. Scribe and Treasurer.

Peter Adams, of Greensboro'. G. Guide.

J. A. Davis, of Tarboro'. G. Sentinel.

The Grand Master of the State and others, entertained the Encampment with addresses, and we are pleased to learn that the Order in the State is in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the third Wednesday in July, 1872.

The following Encampments, being a majority of those in the State, were represented, as follows:

Campbell Encampment, W. J. Yopp.

Parsley Peter Adams.

Tululow W. H. Clark.

Repton R. A. Watson.

McKee Phil. Theim.

There were also several P. C. P.'s from various Encampments.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FREEMONT.—Col. S. L. Fremont, for so many years past identified with the interests of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, has resigned his position of Engineer and Superintendent of that road, and will henceforth devote all of his energies to furthering the prosperity of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, of which he has also been the Superintendent for more than a year past. Capt. John F. Divine, for a long time past an earnest and efficient servant of the Company, has been chosen by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy made by Col. Fremont's resignation.

Of the retiring Superintendent, we can only say that he is known from New York to New Orleans as one of the most efficient railroad men in the country, and the entire public will regret to hear of his having severed his connection with the Weldon Road. His earnest and well directed labors have done much towards securing the prosperity of that great commercial line. To the Charlotte Road he will carry the experience of a life time and the energetic and enterprising mind that is needed to help sway the future of a road that is destined to be of such vast importance to our city and State.

Capt. John F. Divine, Col. Fremont's successor, is a gentleman of large experience, and of a skillful and practical mind. He is thoroughly acquainted with every part of the road which he is to Superintend, and we think that the choice of the Board of Directors has fallen upon one who will be fully able to carry out their views in regard to the management of the line. A practical machinist and engineer himself, he will be the better able to regulate the labors of those over whom he has been placed in control.

Mr. Graham favored the resolution. In course of his remarks he stated that he would be willing for the bondholders to take the State's stock in the N. C. Railroad, provided they took an equal number of shares in the Atlantic Road and the Western N. C. Road. He threw this out as matter for reflection and with a view to invite creditors to a statement of any position they may have to make.

Mr. Worth concurred with Mr. Graham. The debt of the State could never be paid otherwise than by means of the State's

From the Raleigh Session of the Legislature of North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1871.

Mr. Merriman introduced a resolution asking the Governor to inform the State if any report had been made to him by the commission on the Western N. C. Rail road, provided by the act of 24th March, 1870; and that the Governor also inform the Senate if said commission have regularly made reports in pursuance of said act.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill to amend section 7, chapter 43 of the Revised Code concerning estates of vacant lands.

Mr. Odie's motion to amend the bill to give to the committee on propositions and grievances.

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Mr. Worth introduced a resolution calling on the Governor to furnish the Senate with any information he may have in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

The President announced no business on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1871.

By Mr. Strudwick: A resolution in reference to the State debt, instructing the judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill looking to the repudiation of the State debt; referred.

The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, The State debt is now greater than the people of the State can pay without ruin, and the circumstances attending its creation, the manner of its application clearly show that the persons composing a majority of the Legislature making the debt were not sympathetic with the people of the State, but were fact strangers elected under the bayonet; and

Whereas, These so-called representatives voted between twenty and thirty millions of money for the ostensible purpose of building certain railroads, but with the sole intent of enriching themselves and their friends; and

Whereas, Of the enormous sum so voted barely half million has been expended on said railroads, the remainder having been disbursed; and

Whereas, It becomes our duty clearly to indicate our purpose regarding this debt; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States compelled the repudiation of what was commonly known as "the war debt" almost entirely to our people and constituents, therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and introduce at as early a day as possible, a bill to provide for the repudiation of the entire debt of the State.

By Mr. Justice: A resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate the charges of fraud against the public printer; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to reduce and fix the per diem of the members of the present General Assembly; referred. [The bill gives the presiding officer \$6 per day; members \$4; principal and assistant clerks \$5; enrolling and engrossing clerks \$4; door-keeper and assistant door-keeper \$1. The mileage is fixed at 10 cents.]

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution instructing the fraud and corruption commission to investigate the alleged frauds in the public printing.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up and discussed.

After some discussion, Mr. Justice's amendment was adopted and the resolution passed its several readings.

By Mr. Womack:—A bill to amend the act for the protection of mechanics and laborers' material. Referred.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, offered some thirteen bills amending various sections of the Constitution; all of which were appropriately referred.

By Mr. Womack:—A bill to re-enact the act entitled to re-enact the public printer; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to reduce and fix the per diem of the members of the present General Assembly; referred. [The bill gives the presiding officer \$6 per day; members \$4; principal and assistant clerks \$5; enrolling and engrossing clerks \$4; door-keeper and assistant door-keeper \$1. The mileage is fixed at 10 cents.]

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Mr. Merriman introduced a resolution in regard to a temporary supply of stationery. Adopted.

A message was received from the Governor informing the Senate that he had no official information in regard to the lease of the N. C. Railroad, and referring the Senate to the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said this was a most extraordinary statement. The road was leased and yet the Governor knows nothing of it. The appointment of the Governor had effected the lease and yet the Governor is ignorant of it. It was a most extraordinary condition of affairs.

Mr. Merriman introduced a bill to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company, amending an act to incorporate the said company, passed Feb. 15, 1861, &c. [The act proposes to change the name of the company to that of the Raleigh and Augsta A. & R. Railroad and to extend the line to such point on the Atlantic Coast, in the direction of Augusta, Ga., as may be deemed most eligible, and to locate and construct such branch road or roads, not exceeding in each case one hundred miles in length from the line of said road; authorizes the increase of capital stock not exceeding five millions of dollars; authorizes the Raleigh & Gaston Company, or any other railroad company connecting therewith, to subscribe to or purchase stock, and may empower to issue bonds for the amount of such purchase, and may purchase or endorse the mortgage bonds of the Raleigh and Augsta R. R. Company; the Atlantic road may at any time discharge the bonds of the Chatham R. R. Co., deposited with the public treasurer, by substituting in lieu thereof any bonds of the State heretofore issued to the Chatham Company, &c.] Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Merriman introduced a resolution calling upon the committee of finance for a detailed classification of the public debt. Mr. Gilmer urged the passage of the resolution. It was necessary to know the exact character of the debt to enable the General Assembly to come to some amicable settlement of the debt. This he regarded as the most important business of the session.

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